DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/2

SEE 770.00/236 FOR Despatch #610

FROM Bulgaria (Shoemaker) DATED Mar. 4,1933

TO NAME

1-1127 ers

REGARDING: Bulgaria's reaction to the Little Entente Pact.

dc

2

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/3

SEE 874.001 B 64/62 FOR #754

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Sept.30, 1933

TO NAME

1—1127 ers

REGARDING: Possibility that Bulgaria will be drawn into the Little Entente.

3

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/4

SEE 770.00/272 FOR #17

FROM Rumania (Owsley) DATED Oct.20.1933

TO NAME

1—1127 ofo

REGARDING:

Bulgaria seems to be the principal stumbling block to better Balkan relations. Differences between Bulgaria and other Balkan States.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/5

SEE 767.6812 Non-aggression/7 FOR #33

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Oct.27, 1933
NAME

TO

1—1127 0 F O

REGARDING: Attempt of Bulgaria to join the Little Entente.

Reports disseminated by Greek Government that the Titulescu conversations have led to an understanding with Rumania, Turkey ~~and~~ Greece and Yugoslavia may be an attempt to check -.

Wi

770.74/6

WAS MISSING FROM THE FILE

WHEN THESE RECORDS WERE

PREPARED FOR MICROFILMING

770.74/6

Decimal File Number

Name G K Haines

Date 11/21/79

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 771.74/56 FOR #29

FROM Rumania (Owsley) DATED Nov. 4,1933

TO NAME

1—1127 ...

REGARDING: Bulgarian-Balkan relations.
Believes that Mr. Titulescu's scheme to bring about peace among the Balkans depends upon Bulgaria.

lec

770.74/7

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 51 Athens, November 21, 1933.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 5 1933
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Subject: The Balkan Ferment and the Encircling of Bulgaria.

770.74/8

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

TREATY DIVISION
DEC 13 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 6 - 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Sir:

Following my despatches No. 34 of November 6th and No. 33 of October 27th, 1933, I have the honor to report that in following up my efforts to come to an understanding of whither the present marked activities of an international nature in the Balkans may be leading, I have enjoyed lengthy conversations with the Bulgarian Minister and the Czecho-Slovak Charge. The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Neicov, seemed particularly anxious to talk and lay before me, as a recently arrived diplomatic representative, the situation as he sees it. He told me that when Mr. Titulesco was here, the Greeks tried to get Bulgaria to sign an agreement similar to the Greco-Turkish pact. His long conversation with Mr. Titulesco, previously reported, seems to have been the turning point in the negotiations. It seems that the Rumanian envoy dexterously reassured the Bulgarian Minister at that time that he did not himself intend to make a pact with Greece. He thus facilitated the refusal of Bulgaria to do so, - a refusal already decided on unless concessions were made in regard to the Macedonian minorities,

but

but difficult to make if Rumania signed up. At the same time, Mr. Titulesco obviously left Rumania free to establish an unwritten understanding with Greece preparatory to a continuation of the same policy with Yugoslavia. It appears, therefore, that at this time pacts were soft-pedalled in favor of understandings, but that Greece was not discouraged in her attempt to tie herself and Turkey on to the Little Entente, and thus put a ring around Bulgaria.

The local press here has recently been carrying unofficial indications of renewed pact-making activities, and in regard to this the Czecho-Slovak Chargé told me that he felt the result would be a flock of bi-lateral agreements similar to the Greco-Turkish pact. Such agreements with the other members of the Little Entente would only involve them individually so far as each one's southeastern interests were concerned and would neither compromise Czecho-Slovakia, whose interests here he described as practically nil, nor the Little Entente generally. Nor would they tie the Greeks into any grouping that might be entangled in Western European affairs. His prediction today received confirmation from the announced Yugoslav-Turkish pact. The era of understandings, developed to reassure Bulgaria while the pact machinery was being put in operation, now seems to be giving way to the real thing. The general expectation here appears to be that Bulgaria will finally be encircled by a ring of nations enjoying reciprocal agreements for mutual support in case of attack, and that the Bulgarian urge for the revision of existing boundaries will thus be effectively nullified. The other,

and

and possibly more acute source of trouble with Bulgaria, the Macedonian minority question in Yugoslavia and Greece, will apparently now have to be dealt with diplomatically, perhaps by means of Bulgarian concessions of a financial or commercial nature, the neighbors of Bulgaria being seemingly united against any encouragement to warlike remedies on her part.

Incidentally, the possibilities of England's taking a hand in the efforts to bring Bulgaria into line, appears in the selection of a diplomat of recent experience in Sofia to replace Sir Patrick Ramsay in Athens.

Vol. 41 68

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh,
American Minister.

*

Legation File No. 710

LMacV/cwf

Royal Bulgarian Legation
Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 13 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

File Copy

Instruction to the American Legation, Sofia 12/13/33 c wof

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
DEC 14 1933
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

December 11th, 1933.

December 14 1933

My dear Mr. Murray:

With reference to the conversation I had the pleasure of having with you last Tuesday, I herewith enclose the memorandum which I promised you.

Believe me, dear Mr. Murray,

Yours very sincerely,

S. us. Peicoff

Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Wallace Murray,
Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affaires
State Department.

770.74

770.74/9

FILED
DEC 16 1933

PRO-MEMORIA

During the past few months various efforts have been made to promote a better understanding between the Balkan States. Although it cannot be denied that the conversations which have been conducted between the Balkan statesmen have contributed to smoothen to a certain extent the relations between their respective countries, so far no decisive results have been attained.

As Bulgaria was placed in the center of these negotiations, it might have appeared at first glance, that the failure of these attempts to produce major results, was to be ascribed to the intransigency of her attitude. A more careful study of Bulgaria's standpoint will show however that such a conclusion would be, at least, premature.

Not less than the other Balkan States, Bulgaria wishes for the establishment of mutual friendly relations in that part of the world. The only point of difference is as to the methods which should be applied in order to bring about such an improvement.

It is agreed on both sides that the present state in which relations between the Balkan nations are placed is highly unsatisfactory. The reasons for this unfortunate state of things are: 1. That Bulgaria is

dissatisfied with the territorial status created by the Treaty of Neuilly, which severed large sections of Bulgarian population from the mother country. 2. That the minorities thus created in the neighboring states have not received the rights to which they are entitled under the peace treaties, and 3. That the promise to provide Bulgaria with a suitable outlet on the Aegean Sea has not taken effect.

On the other hand, the cause of resentment on the part of the neighbors of Bulgaria is to be explained by the fact that the latter has not reconciled herself with the territorial status established at the conclusion of the war and that she demands an equitable treatment for her minorities and an outlet on the Aegean Sea.

This being the position, Bulgaria's neighbors, in their recent efforts to attract that country to themselves, proposed the adoption of a policy, which can be summarised as follows:

1. Bulgaria should renounce her aspirations toward a revision of the Treaty of Peace.

2. This act of renunciation on her part would contribute to create such a favourable atmosphere as to render possible the grant to her of economic advantages - later to be defined.

This proposal met on Bulgaria's part with the following remarks:

1. The stand which Bulgaria's neighbors have taken

against the revision of the Treaty necessarily involves as a logical consèquence the determination that the Treaty should be scrupulously executed in all its dispositions.

But while Bulgaria has met all her obligations under that Treaty, even the most painful ones, such as the cession of valuable territories and populations, the payment of reparations, disarmament, etc., her neighbors have failed to fulfill the only two obligations which they have assumed under the peace treaties, namely: 1. to give adequate rights to the Bulgarian minorities within their territories and 2. to provide Bulgaria with a suitable outlet on the Aegean Sea.

Obviously, this attitude cannot be reconciled with the staunch opposition which Bulgaria's neighbors show against the revision of the Treaty. Bulgaria claims that if Greece, Roumania and Jugoslavia insist on the sacrosanctity of the Treaty of Neuilly they have no justification to make an exception to this principle just for only two clauses which happen to be in favor of Bulgaria, and which they steadily refuse to put into effect. To adopt the reverse course would in fact be equivalent to a <u>revision</u> of the Treaty through unilateral action, a course which they otherwise strongly oppose.

2. It could not either be exepected that a better atmosphere would be created by the fact that Bulgaria could

be brought to subscribe a second time to a Treaty which she considers as spoliatory. On the contrary, it may be taken as granted that such a course would only serve to promote ill-feeling, by reviving old sores, and re-opening unhealed wounds.

3. The moral sacrifice which is demanded from Bulgaria could not be compensated by vague promises of economic advantages which are usually obtained in the normal intercourse between nations through economic agreements. In this connection Bulgaria may point out that there is at least one economic advantage which Greece is pledged to give Bulgaria, and that without further concessions on the latter's part, namely, to provide her with the promised outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Bulgaria's attitude is not one of pure negation. She is animated with the sincere desire to live in friendly relations with all of her neighbors and provided that a similar disposition exists on their side, she is of the opinion:

1. That an immediate and lasting improvement would be felt in the relations between the Balkan nations, if Greece, Roumania and Jugoslavia would decide to give to the Bulgarian minorities under their rule the rights to which they are entitled, and if Greece was to provide Bulgaria with an outlet on the Aegean Sea.

2. That under the friendly atmosphere which would be

thus created, a large field would be opened for the conclusion of economic arrangements which would benefit all parties concerned.

Bulgaria considers that the key to the position is in the hands of her neighbors and that therefore she would bear no responsibility in case, as it is to be feared, the negotiations which have been carried on fail to produce the expected results.

December 14 1933

No. 151

770.74/9

To the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,

Sofia, Bulgaria.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits, for the information of the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum which was informally left with the Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs by the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington under date of December 11, 1933.

Enclosure:
Memorandum from the Bulgarian
Chargé d'Affaires in Washington,
December 11, 1933.

NE CWA/LVD

CNO

DEC 15, 1933 PM CR

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 104

Athens, December 27, 1933.

Confidential

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 11 1934
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Subject: Views of the Bulgarian Minister on the Balkan situation.

AM. RECD
DEPT. OF STATE
DIV. COM. & REC.
JAN 10 1934

770.74/10
CONFIDENTIAL

DISTRIBUTION -
To
In U. S. A

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

770.74/8
770.00 273 767.68 Non-aggression 7

In further reference to my despatches No. 51 of November 21, No. 34 of November 6, and No. 33 of October 27, 1933, I have the honor to report that the other day the Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Neicov, called on me and discussed again at length and with great apparent frankness the Balkan situation as it affects his country. He said that Bulgaria is accused of being "révisioniste," but that the accusation is untrue. She is not révisioniste; she has kept the treaties. What she claims is - it is Mr. Neicov speaking - that her neighbors have not kept them. Asked to explain exactly what he meant he said he referred to the treatment accorded the Bulgarian Minorities. With great earnestness he argued that if Bulgaria's neighbors would only show some willingness to meet her on the question of the treatment of the Minorities, particularly in Yugoslavia, they would not find her difficult on the question of the Aegean corridor. This latter he reiterated was a question which could easily be settled,

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once

once really amicable relations prevailed. He spoke at length of the Bulgar's love of the soil and the Greek's passion for trading, and betrayed a certain covetous regard for the reclaimed Macedonian lands while he developed the thesis of the supplementary natures of the two peoples, which eventually would give, by peaceful penetration, the soil to the Bulgarians and the coastal towns and shipping to the Greeks. If Greece and Bulgaria were really friendly, boundaries would not count. But to be friendly, Bulgaria must receive at least some consideration of the Minority Question.

Mr. Neicov seemed pathetically anxious that the American Government should appreciate his country's quandary. The project of a general Balkan pact is coming more and more to the fore at present. Mr. Neicov thinks that Maximos' trip to Paris and Rome is chiefly concerned with this question, to sound out the attitude of the Powers. Bulgaria cannot afford to appear as obstructing so noble a cause as that of the general peace. She has therefore got to make her real reason for intransigeance known as widely as possible.

As Mr. Neicov is a very able man indeed and the new British Minister here is his friend, and sympathizes with the Bulgars to a considerable extent, it seems to me that Sofia may be entertaining some hopes of winning Greece to an understanding. I therefore asked Mr. Neicov what he finds the attitude of the Hellenic Government to be. He replied that it is difficult to interpret Tsaldaris, and added that Titulesco's visit to Delphi immediately after his talks here with the Government had been attributed

to

to a wish to ask the gods what the Premier's remarks really meant. But Mr. Neicov told me that Mr. Veniselos had assured him that were he in power, the first thing he would do would be to go to Belgrade and insist on something being done. He said also that Mr. Veniselos, who is responsible for the enormously high tariff wall against Bulgaria, has changed his ideas radically. Perhaps the Popular Party will follow him, as it did in the Turkish rapprochement, before it is too late.

Mr. Neicov said Bulgaria realizes she cannot hope for a recourse to arms. She is solidly encircled by countries well satisfied with their boundaries and united by pacts upholding the status quo. He expressed the feeling that Germany was too thoroughly shut off from the Balkans for her influence to be of much avail here now, and he also indicated that his country had no great faith in the advances of Italy. He stated definitely that the policies of France were dominant in this theatre at present, and his own great anxiety not to be thought <u>révisioniste</u> certainly gives this idea support.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh,
American Minister.

X

2

Legation File No. 800

LMacV/cwf

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/11

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/1

SEE ~~770.00/377~~ FOR #355

FROM Italy- (Long) DATED Jan.11, 1934

TO NAME 1—1137

REGARDING: Belief that a Balkan Pact will be negotiated among Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece without Bulgaria.

Wi

No. 355. Rome, January 11, 1934.

Subject: Visit of the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs to Rome.

770.89/27

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

765.68
768.74
770.74
765.70
761.70

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, Maximos, arrived in Rome on January 4, 1934, from Paris and remained until January 8, 1934, leaving directly for London. On January 5th he had a long conversation with Signor Mussolini which was stated in a brief communiqué to have related to an examination of the relations of the two countries and of their common interests. Before leaving Rome, the Minister was received in audience by the King.

Excepting an editorial in IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA which appeared on the eve of the Minister's arrival in Rome, no special comment appeared in the local press with regard to the significance of the visit. In that newspaper, however,

Virginio

Virginio Gayda stated that while the existing Treaty of Friendship has left no open problems between the two countries, a friendly exchange of views on many complex questions of the day seemed advantageous. Pointing to the stabilized conditions brought about in the Eastern Mediterranean by the conclusion of a series of bilateral treaties of friendship, the initiative of which the writer attributes to Mussolini, and later completed by the conclusion of analogous treaties between Turkey and Russia, the article states that those countries have now turned their attention to a similar systemization of their relations with the Balkan countries. While admitting that a certain frame of mind and some points in the relations between Athens and Sofia would have to be set aright, the writer professed to regard as certain the conclusion of a Balkan Pact. The participation of Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Rumania, who appear to have already signified their willingness to conclude such a pact, would, he indicated, win the sympathy of Italy, as in that way there would be a guarantee that the rights of all the Balkan nations would be protected against subversive tendencies, or tendencies toward a hegemony of any one side, while such a pact would effectively complete the series of Mediterranean pacts in an unstable and dangerous political zone.

In a conversation on this subject with a member of this Embassy, a member of the Greek Legation staff in Rome said that Minister Maximos' visit to Rome was for the purpose of explaining to Mussolini the scope of the proposed Balkan

Pact,

Pact, which it was pointed out was still in the form of a project. The last treaty between Greece and Turkey, he said, recognized their common frontiers as now existing and the fundamental principle of the proposed Balkan Pact was to extend that idea by the conclusion of a mutual agreement between the Balkan countries to respect existing frontiers and boundaries. In brief, he said, it would be a Pact for the preservation of the territorial status quo in the Balkans. Turkey, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece, he added, had signified already their acceptance of the proposal but while Bulgaria had indicated certain objections, it was believed that the Pact might be concluded without that country's participation, though provision would be made for its adherence whenever it saw fit to participate. Bulgaria's attitude with respect to the proposed pact was dictated, he thought, by considerations for Macedonia and the Dobrogea, as well as for the provision in the peace treaties whereby Bulgaria is promised an outlet to the Aegean. As to Bulgaria's right to an outlet to the Aegean, he said the proposed pact would not conflict with nor annul it but on that point no explanation was offered. He went on to say that inasmuch as the pact provided for the participation of countries included in the Little Entente, the chief purpose of M. Maximos' conversation with Mussolini was to assure him that it could have no effects inimical to the interests of Italy. M. Maximos, he added, was proceeding from Rome to London directly to give those assurances also to the British Government. Albania, he said, would not be asked to participate in the pact since it is looked upon as purely an Adriatic

country

country in which Italy has special interests.

Before leaving for London, M. Maximos made a statement to the press, a translation of which is attached hereto.

Respectfully yours,

Breckinridge Long.

Enclosure:

Translation.

711.
CAB/ajl

Enclosure to despatch No. 355 dated January 11, 1934, from the American Embassy in Rome.

(Translation)

MESSAGGERO, Rome,
January 9, 1934.

Statement to the Press of Greek Minister
for Foreign Affairs, Maximos.

"At the end of my brief visit to Rome I wish to express my gratitude for the hearty welcome I received and my keen satisfaction both in the audience H.M. the King deigned to grant me and in the conversation I had the honor to hold with the Duce of Fascist Italy. In it I had the opportunity to explain to him that Greece, inspired by the ideal of international harmony and cooperation, is trying increasingly to improve friendly relations with the other countries. She is already bound to the greater part of her neighbors by pacts of friendship, and hopes to extend them to include all Balkan countries.

It was also my desire to explain to the Italian Government the extent and importance of the new agreement of cordial understanding between Greece and Turkey. This agreement, by which the two countries strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between them, constitutes one of the strongest guarantees of peace in the Balkans.

The Greek Government firmly intends further to develop this policy, sure that in so doing it likewise serves the general interests of peace, and it will be happy if by means of the negotiations now under way with other Balkan states interested in the consolidation of peace in those peninsulas, the work being carried on is completed for the

common

common good.

I was most gratified to ascertain that H.E. Mussolini finds that the policy pursued by Greece conforms with the attempts being made toward the greatest possible guarantee of general peace.

In my conversation with the Chief of the Government, the state of the commercial relations of the two countries was also a subject discussed, and it was with great pleasure that I found that he is in accord with us in desiring an increasing development thereof: this accord constitutes a substantial reason for believing that our trade will in the near future be greatly increased.

From Rome I shall go to London with the object of completing my visit to the three Powers traditionally friendly to Greece. In the British capital, as in Rome and Paris, I am sure that I shall encounter a similar approval of the peace policy my country is pursuing in the Balkans and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

I have already been in Italy a number of times, returning each time with the greatest interest, and although my last stay here occurred only a few years ago, during my present visit I have experienced the greatest admiration for the enormous progress achieved, thanks to the genius of the leader who guides the destinies of Italy."

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/12

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/5

SEE ~~770.00/285x~~ FOR #820

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Jan.22, 1934

TO NAME

1—1137

REGARDING:

Proposed Pact of Territorial Guarantee for Balkan States.

Copy of article from LA BULGARIE concerning Bulgarian attitude toward -.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/2

SEE ~~770.00/282~~ FOR #817

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Jan.18, 1934

TO NAME 1—1127

REGARDING: Proposed Pact of Territorial Guarantee for Balkan States.

Attitude of Bulgaria as concerns -.

770.74/13

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/14

SEE 740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/7 FOR #823

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Jan.23, 1934

TO NAME 1—1127

REGARDING: Proposed Pact of Territorial Guarantee for Balkan States.

Conversation with the King concerning -. Statement of the King that the pacific nature of Bulgarian policy would continue.

Wi

Sofia, Bulgaria, January 23, 1934.

No.823

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH KING BORIS.

770.74
~~811.00~~
~~811.50~~

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No.822, of today's date, reporting in substance the statement made to me last night by Mr. Moushanoff on the subject of the proposed pact of guarantee between Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey, and to inform the Department that in a subsequent conversation with King Boris, I expressed the hope that a way will be found, during the visit of His Majesty and Mr. Moushanoff to Rumania at the end of this week, to conserve the progress that has been made during the past few months toward rapprochement between Bulgaria and its neighbors. I also said that I was most anxious

to

to follow developments closely so as to be able to keep Washington accurately informed as to the true course of Bulgarian policy. The King replied that both he and the Bulgarian Government are desirous of doing their utmost to remove all doubt in neighboring states of the pacific aims of Bulgarian policy, but that in this effort the Government cannot ignore the country's elemental right to self-respect. He confirmed Mr. Moushanoff's earlier statement to me that the proposed pact of territorial guarantee has never been discussed with Bulgaria, and said that in his opinion the efforts to convince neighboring states of the pacific nature of Bulgarian policy must continue, but that at the same time it is important that steps be taken to reveal the true nature of the obstacles being encountered so that responsibility may be properly apportioned in the event of failure. He said in this connection that it is most important that Washington be aware of the efforts which Bulgaria is making to allay the fears of its neighbors.

The King also spoke at some length concerning his interest in politico-economic developments in the United States at the present time. He said that these developments were of particular interest to him because, under President Roosevelt's guidance, an effort is being made to meet a situation demanding the concentration of unusual power in the hands of the executive, without tampering with the traditional political institutions of the country, whereas, dictatorship, and all that the term implies in the way of sweeping aside traditional

institutions,

institutions, seems to be the European tendency when confronted with extraordinary problems. The King said that for this reason, and because he cannot believe that dictatorship is the best method of meeting present day problems, he is following reports from the United States very closely. He added that signs of success in the policy being followed by the present Administration are taken by him as hopeful signs for Europe, as he feels that the success or failure of the present efforts in the United States will spell success or failure for present and future efforts of Europe.

Respectfully yours,

Maynard B. Barnes,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

710
MBB:MC

institutions, seems to be the European tendency when confronted with extraordinary problems. The King said that for this reason, and because he cannot believe that dictatorship is the best method of meeting present day problems, he is following reports from the United States very closely. He added that signs of success in the policy being followed by the present Administration are taken by him as hopeful signs for Europe, as he feels that the success or failure of the present efforts in the United States will spell success or failure for present and future efforts of Europe.

Respectfully yours,

Maynard B. Barnes,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

710
MBB:MC

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/15

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/6

SEE ~~xxx.xx/xxxx~~ FOR #822

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Jan.23, 1934

TO NAME 1—1137

REGARDING: Proposed Pact of Territorial Guarantee for Balkan States.

Conversation with the Prime Minister concerning the Bulgarian attitude.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/12

SEE ~~740.00/2981~~ FOR #825

FROM Bulgaria (Barnes) DATED Jan.31, 1934

TO NAME

1—1127

REGARDING:

Proposed Balkan Pact.

Conversation between King Boris and King Carol and other Bulgarian and Rumanian officials concerning -. Attitude of Bulgaria as concerns the proposed pact.

770.74/16

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

740.74/17

740.0011 Mutual Guarantee(Balkan)/9

SEE ~~XX0x00/XXX~~ FOR #146

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Jan.30, 1934

TO NAME

1—1127

REGARDING:

Proposed Balkan Pact.

Position of Bulgaria as concerns -.

Wi

770.74/18

WAS MISSING FROM THE FILE

WHEN THESE RECORDS WERE

PREPARED FOR MICROFILMING

770.74/18

Decimal File Number

Name G K Haines

Date 11/21/79

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

770.74/19

SEE 868.00/1043 FOR Tel. 47 2pm

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED July 29,1938

TO NAME

1—1127 GPO

REGARDING: Balkan States - Bulgarian Relations.
Comments upon repeated conversations between Greek Prime Minister and Bulgarian Minister during past few days and the statement by the Prime Minister that the revolt at Crete occurred at a moment when he was preparing to leave to to sign a foreign agreement.

lec

GML 19

JR
A portion of this telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone.
(A)

Athens

Dated July 29, 1938

Rec'd 10:35 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

47, July 29, 2 p.m.

(GRAY) Revolt broke out last night in Crete when a group of armed citizens seized the seat of government at Canea. The Prime Minister has issued an appeal calling on the Cretans to show their loyalty and stating the trouble is merely a local riot. However, the press reports that military reenforcements are being sent from Athens while a new governor has been appointed with his capital at Heraklion.

The Prime Minister's appeal states that the revolt occurred at a moment when he "was preparing to leave Athens in order to sign a foreign agreement of the greatest national interest". (END GRAY)

CONFIDENTIAL. This unexpected announcement may possibly find its explantion in his repeated conversations with the Bulgarian Minister during the past few days.

MACVEAGH

KLP:WWC

Central File: Decimal File 770.74, Political Relations Of States, Relations; Bi-Lateral Treaties., Balkan States And Bulgaria, Mar. 4, 1933 - July 29, 1938. March 4, 1933 - July 29, 1938. MS Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States: Records of the U.S. Department of State, 1930-1944: Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations of Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States, 1930-1939. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5111393502%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 21 June 2025.